

A MONITOR IN A GALE.

1850.
BOMBAY, MADRAS, ADELPHI, AUSTRALIA.
AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam Ship **"GOLCONDA,"** Captain C. FRASER, will leave for the above ports on **THURSDAY**, the 14th February, at noon. Cargo will leave this for the above port **THURSDAY**, the 14th February, at noon. Cargo will be received on board until **Specie and Parcels** at the office until 2 P.M.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, HONGKONG, **CONTENTS AND FALLS OF THE RIVER OF THE GULF OF ADEN.**

A. A. Written Declaration of the Company and Value of the Packages for the above Route required by the Egyptian Government and must be delivered by the Shipper to the Captain of the Ship, who will deliver it with Parcels, and the Company do not become responsible for any Detention or Prolongation which may happen from the request of the Egyptian Government.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers through Egypt, either by rail, or by Ship in their own Steamers, or in vessels of other Companies.

Shippers are particularly requested to read the terms and conditions of the Company's Charter of Lading.

W. G. YAR, Superintendent.
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 24 February, 1850.

Extracts.

THE WILL OF GOD.

By ALICE WILLIAMS.

All goeth but God's will!
The fairest garden flower
Fades after its brief hour
Of brightness. Still,
This is but God's good-will,
All goeth but God's will!
The brightest, dearest day
Dots away in a twinkling
Successful the vision bright.
But still strong-armed, he
Who, though the night be drear—
How and long and wide—
His gloom may be,
This darkness too shall flee.
When yet you gaze beside!
Dear friends, he is not gone;
God's angels stand on high
Shall roll aside,
Ere Death shall not abide!
Earth's anguish, too, shall go,
Oh, then, be strong, my soul,
When sorrow o'er thee roll,
Be still, and know
That God's will worketh so,
Dear Lord and God! incline
Thine ear unto my call,
Oh, grant me that to all,
This will of mine
May still be one with thine!
Teach me to answer still,
Whither my lot may be,
To all that I shall see,
On good or ill,
"All goeth but God's will!"

DROLL PROMOTIONS.

I have heard of droll promotions. "Why did the general take you on his staff?" was asked of a young officer long ago by an enthusiast. "Oh, I'll tell you—because I cut!" "Through the ranks of the enemy, you hero?" interrupted enthusiast (she was a lady). "Oh, dear, no, nothing of that sort; it was because I cut up a turkey so well." Brumell was promoted because he could sing. "Making Cup," made one A.D.C., and richly rewarded his appointment. Albert Duc de Luynes got his nomination as page to Louis XIII. because he was very cunning in the art of training "shrikes," or butcher-birds, to catch sparrows. They used to "plunge" on that sort of match in the sixteenth century. Such is the origin of the house of Luynes of Damphiere. "Court and Social Life under Napoleon III."

WEALTH OF THE KING OF ASHANTEE.

The wildest ideas seem to prevail. It appears to be generally believed that if our troops find their way to Comassie, they will secure a booty sufficiently large to compensate them for the hardships they have to undergo in getting there. That gold is plentiful is notorious. The soil of Ashantee is said to be everywhere impregnated with this precious metal, and considerable quantities have been procured from the sand of the streets of Comassie. The mines are undoubtedly rich and very imperfectly worked; some of them, indeed, through the superstitious notions of the people, are considered sacred. The King of Ashantee is probably the wealthiest man in Western Africa. For, though he may not indiscreetly covet the property of his subjects to his own use, yet his revenues are considerable. To him falls all the unwrought gold of which his people are possessed. To him is paid a heavy tax on all the gold which is manufactured into ornaments. A large per centage of the gold which is taken from the mines finds its way into his treasury. He receives the tribute from the subjected provinces, as well as the duty that is levied on all gold found in the market of Comassie, and on all merchandise brought into his kingdom. Another great source of his wealth arises from the confiscation of the property of those who have been publicly convicted of witchcraft. On certain occasions the King of Ashantee makes a display of his riches, and encourages his great men to do the same. Clothed in robes of silk, and laden with jewels of gold, he sits upon a throne which is heavy with gold ornaments. His attendants surround him almost as gorgeously attired as himself, and bearing in their hands the wealth of his treasure-house, which consists of vessels and implements of gold that are probably more than equal in value to any war indemnity we may think proper to impose. —Cornhill Magazine.

THE DEATH OF MARY STUART.

As if she were going to her wedding, she put on the attire she was accustomed to wear, by the queen's permission, she received all nobles of distinction, or as she was wont to adorn herself on solemn feast days; and she ordered them to bring her a handkerchief embroidered with gold, to bind her eyes. Having arranged some trifling matters alone, she summoned all her servants, officers, and maidens, and caused her will to be read before them, praying them to be content, though she was very grieved that she had so little to bestow upon them; still she hoped that for her sake they would be friends after her death. This done, she turned her thoughts to God, knelt down in her oratory and made her orisons and prayers. But not being able to kneel long on account of bodily weakness, her physician prayed her to take a little bread and wine to support her. This she did, thanking him for this last repast, and immediately returned to her prayers. While thus engaged, some one knocked at the door, and begged her to come out. "Let them have a little patience," said she; "I shall soon satisfy them." They were not long in returning to the charge, so long seemed to them the little portion of life left her. "Open the door," she said; "it is now time that I should quit this earthly prison." Then the priest, who had been called a sheriff, entered and found her still on her knees. She rose and took from her hand a little cross with an ivory crucifix, from the altar; she kissed it, and gave it to one of her servants to carry before her. Her physician, Bourgeois, gave her his arm to lead her forth; but was seized with remorse at the thought of leading her forth to place her in the hands of her enemies; so he entered her room, with tears in his eyes, that it might please her to dispense with this last service. This request she willingly granted, and two of Paul's servants came forward to support her. She descended as well as she could, entered the hall, and found her surrounded by the lower order of the court. "This is another unlooked for act of courtesy," she said, "that I receive from my enemies." Then she talked for a little time to this poor man, who could not utter a word, bidding him go to the king, her son, and to serve him, as she was sure he would, with the same fidelity that he had served her; and then she turned and said that she had never desired anything so much, during her imprisonment, as the peace of the kingdoms of England and Scotland, and that in time they might be united; that this was the general import of all her prayers to God. With these words, she was silent, and the poor gentleman bearing her train conducted her to the scaffold, having mounted which, she sat down on a low seat covered with black cloth; but when the sentence and commission had been read, she stood up and, in the presence of the earls and of two or three hundred people who were in the room, with bold and steady voice, she called to account those who had tried her. —From *Laurel*, in *Half-Hours with French Authors*.

A good man and a wise man may at times be angry with the world, at times grieved for it; but to sure no man can be so discontented with the world who did his duty in it. —Southey.

Insurances.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Established 1809.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20%.

Detached and detached Houses removed from Town, and their Contents, 1 per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, with their Contents, 1 per cent. per annum.
Godowns, Offices, Sheds, &c., and their Contents, 1 per cent. per annum.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

AFTER this date, the Brokerage allowed by this Company on the Premiums on RISKS to ports west of Singapore, will be Ten per cent. (10%) only; on ALL OTHER INSURANCES, a Brokerage of Fifty-three and One-third per cent. (53 1/3%) on the Premium will be allowed, as heretofore.

OLYMPIAN & Co., General Agents.

At 42 Hongkong, 5th January, 1874.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at Amoy for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks by first-class steamers and sailing vessels.

DODD & Co.
8th 1867 Amoy, 14th November, 1873.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, and Penang.

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Business Announcements.

R. KRIPP'S EAST STEEL WORKS.

SOLE AGENTS, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.
F. PHIL.

At 1871 Hongkong, Shanghai, and Canton (Germany).

N. O. DROAY, NO. 10, INFECTION.

By using the PATENTING BILLOUTY.

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